

## LONDON WILDLY RECEIVES FOCH AND THE 'TIGER'

Tamultuous Ovation Stuns  
Marshal and Clemenceau  
as They Arrive.

CONNAUGHT IS THERE

Tallest Soldiers in British  
Army Act as Guard  
of Honor.

A COLORFUL PAGEANT

Americans Participate in Great  
Demonstration and Wave  
Old Glory.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Dec. 1.—Marshal Foch, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando of Italy and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, arrived in London this afternoon to attend preliminary meetings in preparation for the peace conference and were received with one of the greatest demonstrations that London has seen during the war.

The Frenchmen were taken aback by the tumultuous applause. As Marshal Foch's carriage drove out of the railroad station so thunderous an outburst greeted him that he was unable to salute in acknowledgment. A mist gathered in his eyes for one supremely human moment; then he became the soldier again and precise and clocklike came the salute.

Splendor of Reception.

The setting of the reception on the station platform could hardly be called in the splendor of its pageantry any reception that London has ever accorded to a visiting sovereign. In some wonderful way Charing Cross had been transformed into a riot of color. At each end of the station hung two enormous Union Jacks and twenty flags from the 500 foot crimson carpet lining the platform stood a double line of khaki clad men, the tallest in the British army.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock a huge hollow square was formed, lined by the multi-colored uniforms of the British army, and the great French General, soon followed by the Duke of Connaught, stepped forward to welcome him. At that moment Premier Clemenceau stepped from the train and for the moment received the Duke of Connaught's welcome, as Marshal Foch was engaged in an earnest conversation with Premier Lloyd George.

An inspection of the guard followed. Marshal Foch, wearing his famous black top hat, stepped from the train and for the moment received the Duke of Connaught's welcome, as Marshal Foch was engaged in an earnest conversation with Premier Lloyd George.

Americans Participate.

Outside of the station, almost as far as the other end of London, cheers of welcome could be heard, a medley of joyous sounds such as even London has never known before. The volume of the cheering was so great that the Duke of Connaught, who was in the front of the parade, turned back to look at the cheering. He was met by a very full assortment of cheers and calls waving the Stars and Stripes from the roofs of cars along the route.

Troops lined the entire route to the French Embassy, where Mr. Clemenceau was taken, the others being quartered in nearby hotels. First came Marshal Foch and the Duke of Connaught riding in an open royal carriage; then, after an interval, another carriage with Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, who likewise received a tremendous ovation, many of the crowd shouting "Good old Tiger!"

DR. DUMBA APPEALS  
FOR WILSON'S HELP

Wants German Sections  
Saved From Czech Rule.

By the Associated Press.

ZURICH, Dec. 1.—Dr. Constantin Theodore Dumba, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, has arrived here as the delegate of the united committee of the Austrian Peace Association. His main purpose is to present to the Entente powers the views of his constituents, who are seeking to prevent the incorporation of the German sections of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia in the Czech-Slovak State, and the Italianization of the middle Tyrol, which Austrian pacifists believe would strip the league of nations by creating a German Irredenta.

After a long historical argument that these German sections should remain German, Dr. Dumba says: "In her deep sorrow Austria can only appeal to the high sense of equity of President Wilson. She sincerely hopes that the Allies will uphold the principle of equal justice for the small and great Powers—the principle which led to their victorious war."

Dr. Dumba advocates the United States and Great Britain sending one plenipotentiary each as a symbol of order, which now is precariously maintained. He says pillaging and burning of wealthy homes are going on in the Hungarian plains, which should be policed by strong allied forces.

## 3,000,000 Germans on March Back to Rhine

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Three million German troops, a million horses and great quantities of baggage, withdrawing toward the River Rhine from Belgium and northern France, are conducting the movement in an orderly manner, according to a special telegram from Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. The troops are carrying their own provisions.

MAADOO TELLS  
RAILROAD COST

Advances Passing Half Billion  
Made to 121 Companies  
Since April.

Director Gives Account of  
Stewardship of All Trans-  
portation Lines.

Since the first day of last April the United States Railroad Administration has, according to figures given out yesterday by Director-General McAdoo's office, advanced to the railroad and other transportation properties under Government control a sum total of \$515,890,000, including loans and payments made to railroad corporations to meet their needs, advances for operating deficits and payments on account of the new standardized equipment.

Taking up in detail the circumstances in which the money was given out, the statement sent from the Director-General's office yesterday gives the following:

"Of this sum the amount secured from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund was \$316,206,536.

"The balance was obtained from the surplus earnings of certain roads and from the sale of the Railway Express Company, \$139,433,524.

"Of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund, the amount remaining after deducting the above advances to the railroads, \$183,793,464.

The Federal Railroad Administration, advanced to all the transportation agencies since April 1 last, including 121 railroad properties, aggregate sums as follows:

Pennsylvania R. R. Lines	\$7,710,000
New York Central Lines	\$5,370,000
New York, N. H. & H. R. R.	\$4,450,000
Baltimore and Ohio	\$4,070,000
Chicago, M. & St. P.	\$3,900,000
Illinois Central	\$3,220,000
Chicago & North Western	\$2,900,000
Southern Railway System	\$2,850,000
Southern Railway Lines	\$2,850,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	\$2,700,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	\$2,600,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	\$2,500,000
Missouri Pacific	\$2,400,000
Seaboard Air Line	\$2,400,000
Western Coast Line	\$2,400,000
Union Pacific	\$2,400,000
Denver and Rio Grande	\$2,400,000
Rock Island	\$2,400,000
Wabash Railroad	\$2,400,000
Northwestern	\$2,400,000
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh	\$2,400,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	\$2,400,000
Houston and Texas Central	\$2,400,000
Rocky Mountain	\$2,400,000
Norfolk Southern	\$2,400,000
Delaware, Lack. & Western	\$2,400,000
Chicago, St. P. & M. & O.	\$2,400,000
Minneapolis and St. Louis	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Alton	\$2,400,000
Chicago and North Western	\$2,400,000
Louisville and Nashville	\$2,400,000
Great Northern	\$2,400,000
Maine Central	\$2,400,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	\$2,400,000
Kansas City Southern	\$2,400,000
Hudson and Manhattan	\$2,400,000
Verona	\$2,400,000
Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. L.	\$2,400,000
Denver and Salt Lake	\$2,400,000
Colorado and Southern	\$2,400,000
New York, Chicago and St. L.	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Great Western	\$2,400,000
Texas and Pacific	\$2,400,000
Ann Arbor Railroad	\$2,400,000
Chicago, W. H. & S. R.	\$2,400,000
Indiana Harbor Belt	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Western	\$2,400,000
Whiting and Lake Erie	\$2,400,000
Grand Trunk Western	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	\$2,400,000
Pittsburgh	\$2,400,000
Lehigh and New England	\$2,400,000
Hocking Valley	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Rock Island	\$2,400,000
Western Pacific	\$2,400,000
Midland	\$2,400,000
Gulf, Mobile and Nor.	\$2,400,000
Kansas City, M. & O.	\$2,400,000
Chicago, W. H. & S. R.	\$2,400,000
Bangor and Aroostook	\$2,400,000
Chicago, P. & S. R.	\$2,400,000
Fort Worth and Denver City	\$2,400,000
Atlanta, Bir. and Atlantic	\$2,400,000
St. Louis and San Francisco	\$2,400,000
Georgia Railroad	\$2,400,000
Chesapeake and Potomac	\$2,400,000
Pittsburg and West Virginia	\$2,400,000
Belt Railway of Chicago	\$2,400,000
Midland	\$2,400,000
Railroad Railroad	\$2,400,000
San Antonio and Arkansas Pass.	\$2,400,000
Fort Dodge, Des. M. & S.	\$2,400,000
Chicago and Western Ind.	\$2,400,000
Chicago, W. H. & S. R.	\$2,400,000
Trans. R. R.	\$2,400,000
N. O. Texas and Mexico	\$2,400,000
Illinois Southern	\$2,400,000
Duluth, South Shore and Atl.	\$2,400,000
Portland Terminal	\$2,400,000
American R. R. Transit Line	\$2,400,000
Cumberland and Del.	\$2,400,000
S. O. & Great Northern	\$2,400,000
Baltimore and Ohio Ch. Term.	\$2,400,000
Tennessie	\$2,400,000
Twenty-six roads receiving in each	\$2,400,000
Payments on account of standardized engines and cars	\$7,715,125
Total	\$615,890,000

Of the \$199,433,524 deposited with the Director-General, the statement continued, from time to time by various railroad lines from their surplus earnings, "very much the larger portion was returned to the railroads which had temporarily made deposits."

Less than a score of the roads of the country have turned over, in individual cases, surplus earnings of as much as \$1,000,000 up to the beginning of the present month.

Asks German Tongue in Alsace.

STRAZBOURG, Dec. 1.—The Bishop of Strazbourg has requested permission of the French authorities that the clergy of the diocese use the German language, because, he contends, "it is indispensable."

## 4,000 AIRMEN RETURN HERE FROM ENGLAND

Mauretania Arrives, but  
Anchors in Bay, Disap-  
pointing Throngs.

NO PARADE IS PROBABLE

Mayor Asks for Permission to  
Give Public Reception to  
Home Coming Troops.

Bucking a northwest gale, the British transport Mauretania, which is bringing nearly 4,000 American air service troops from training camps in England and many civilian passengers as well, passed in at Sandy Hook last night and dropped anchor in Gravesend Bay.

The last word from Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the Third Naval District, and from the Cunard Line officials was that the Lusitania's sister will come up the bay early this morning to dock at West Fourteenth street about 10 A. M.

Col. H. C. Pratt explained last night that the soldiers would not be landed in New York to-day, but that the Mauretania would go to her North River pier and that a Pennsylvania ferryboat would then take the men to Long Island City, whence they would go by rail to Camp Mills.

Additional plans had been made up to a late hour last night.

The army, the navy and the city of New York all presented their compliments to the troops and their passengers. The army tug went down under orders to bring an officer of high rank and the navy tug went for Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, who was a returning passenger on the Mauretania.

The Patrol, bearing the city's representatives, rode the waves to the side of the big liner to give the first word of high rank and the navy tug went for Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet, who was a returning passenger on the Mauretania.

Whistles Greeting.

The Patrol made the run to Gravesend Bay with quite a party of notables and is going again this morning to repeat the welcome. With siren, megaphone and wireless the Mayor's barge of state drew the attention of the soldiers to the fact that an official visit was impending. The soldiers and their officers greeted the greeting with a cheer and enthusiasm. As the searchlights from the Patrol played on the steamer's decks those on board shouted their greetings and voiced their appreciation of the fact that the home port was in sight.

"New York is a very warm and friendly place," said John A. Leach, Special Deputy Commissioner, Rodman Wanamaker and Grover A. Whalen, secretary to the Mayor, stood on the forward deck of the flagship of the Police Department and conveyed the Mayor's first greeting to the returning soldiers by megaphone. The wireless had been sputtering the greetings of the police boat long before the lights of the Mauretania could be seen, and when they were discerned there came an order for more speed until the vessel's side was reached.

"Welcome home," called Mr. Wanamaker.

"New Yorkers welcome you. You are the finest soldiers on earth," said Mr. Leach through his willing trumpet.

The Mayor's committee welcomes you," shouted Mr. Whalen.

Then from the long deck an irreverent soldier boy barged this sentiment through a megaphone:

"When do we get home?"

And then, as Mr. Leach whispered again through the funnel how anxious the town was to put its arm around the voyagers, a chorus of irrepressible calls broke:

"How dry we are!"

Admiral Mayo walked down the gangplank to go on board the navy tug, where Lieutenant-Commander Frost and Capt. Sterling were waiting to receive him, and everybody leaped a cheer for the departing Admiral. The cheer had hardly died when some person, evidently not of prohibition stature, called:

"Has the State gone dry yet?"

Find Old Friends on Deck.

And the reception party echoed the laugh that came from the Mauretania's decks. A gangplank was shoved over to an open port, bridging the distance between the Patrol and the liner. Over the plank went the reception committee. Acting President Moran of the Aldermen was among the first.

"Hello, Bob Moran," called Private John M. Singer, a bombing squad instructor who qualified for the big fight by his boss during his police service.

Harry Lauder, who was a passenger and the chief entertainer of the returning fighters, sent word that he had gone to bed, but that he wanted to be remembered. But there was a quiet from the 315th Aero Squadron that hadn't gone to bed and it aroused the region with a swelling rendition of "How Dry I Am."

Lieut. Peter V. O. Barkelew wanted a reporter to call his mother at 1781 Flatbush and tell her he was among those present, and he had a letter also addressed to a girl who will be among the first folk to meet the

Continued on Second Page.

# WILSON TO FACE HOSTILE CONGRESS TO-DAY; SENATE MAY DEBATE FINAL PEACE TERMS; YANKEES ENTER PRUSSIA; OCCUPY TREVES

## PERSHING'S MEN IN GERMAN CITY

Cross Frontier at 5:30 A. M.  
in 12 Mile March—Patrol-  
ling Scores of Villages.

BRITISH IN RHINELAND

Two Armies of Occupation  
Now on Foe's Soil—3,000,000  
Teutons Withdrawing.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1.—The American troops advanced on to Germany territory at 5:30 o'clock this morning, crossing the rivers Moselle and Sauer from Luxembourg into Rhenish Prussia.

The advance so far is without incident.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1.—The last soldiers of the German army crossed the Our River (northeastern border of Luxembourg) at Dauburg this afternoon. They were the 26th Infantry Regiment of the Eighth Division from Mecklenburg.

The next move for Germans is to get out of the German states west of the Rhine.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1.—American troops crossed the Prussian frontier behind the German rear guards. Treves is the most important city thus far occupied. American troops also are patrolling scores of villages, however.

Gen. Pershing is in the immediate vicinity to observe the operations. His advance headquarters will be established at Treves, where Gen. Preston Brown will be military Governor and Gen. Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

The advance to-day averaged twelve miles.

Treves Oldest Town in Germany.

Treves is situated on the right bank of the Moselle River fifty-seven miles southwest of Cologne. It is perhaps the oldest town in Germany and is rich in Roman relics. Among the main objects of interest in the town are the cathedral, which is one of the oldest in Germany, and the Provincial Museum, with a fine collection of antiquities.

Treves became an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century and the Archbishops rose to the position of princes and occupied a place among the imperial electors. Near the close of the sixteenth century it was recognized as a free imperial city and was one of the principalities which were united in the French Revolution. The city and the territory surrounding it were assigned to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. The population at the start of the war was about 60,000.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Plumer's advanced troops crossed the German frontier to-day between Bebo and Eupen and advanced toward the Rhine, the War Office announced to-night. By evening the troops had reached the German frontier line at Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen and Montfieu.

GERMANS SECRET  
THEIR SUPERCANNON

Monster Guns Are Shipped to  
the Interior.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1.—The inside facts regarding "Big Bertha" and the other monster German guns may be locked up with the numerous secrets of Germany.

Information that reaches the American army officers is to the effect that the German guns of heavy calibre at various points have been shipped to the interior of the country. Shipments of parts of big gun emplacements are also reported.

Germans interogated as to the disposition of "Big Bertha" and the other large calibre cannon profess to be ignorant of their present whereabouts.

Chicago's Dandy First  
Smokes on 'Sun' Fund

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES T.  
KEATING of the 131st In-  
fantry (the old First Illinois)  
writes to the smoke fund: "Now  
that we have a little time we can  
manage to thank you because  
you were so kind as to think of  
us and to donate some tobacco.  
We have borne quite a bit of the  
fighting over here and have been  
praised by Gen. March, Gen.  
Haig and a number of the allied  
Generals. I gladly thank you on  
behalf of the men of my com-  
mand."

Read on page 4 interesting ex-  
tracts from postcards of soldiers  
written to THE SUN Tobacco  
Fund contributors since the signing  
of the armistice.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-  
BACCO FUND has no connection  
with any other fund, organization  
or publication. It employs no  
agents or solicitors.

## POLISH POGROMS WIPE OUT ENTIRE JEWISH DISTRICTS

Kishineff Horrors Paralleled When Officers Order  
Lemberg Settlement Surrounded, Looted and  
Burned With Occupants.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Dec. 1.—A wave of anti-Semitism paralleled only by that of 1905 in Kishineff is sweeping over eastern Europe and threatens to wipe out some of the largest Jewish communities. The Jewish populations in Poland and Galicia are terror stricken and almost all are in hiding.

A report from Lauenburg received here to-day gives details of the great massacre at Lemberg as communicated by M. Walsky, the Ukrainian Minister at Vienna. Hordes of Polish legionaries commanded by officers invaded the Jewish quarter of Lemberg and began to rob the houses and stores.

After pillaging the district it was surrounded by a cordon of Polish gendarmes, and squads of soldiers from house to house throwing incendiary bombs and grenades and using the truncheons and rifles mercilessly. Soldiers forced their victims,

many of them women and children, who attempted to flee from their burning homes, to remain inside the blazing structures. Hundreds perished in this manner.

The massacre continued for three days and the Ukrainian Minister's figures place the number of dead at 4,000. About 50 per cent. of the Jewish population has been ruined and 10,000 Jews are without shelter; a great number are seeking refuge in Bavaria and Hungary.

The Polish authorities deny the seriousness of the pogroms, which they say have no religious character whatever but are purely political and industrial.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—According to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau at The Hague Entente officers have gone to Lemberg from Budapest to investigate the recent attacks upon Jews. The Jewish community at Vienna has made an urgent appeal to President Wilson to protect them.

4 U. S. SOLDIERS  
DISPERSE MOB

Quiet Thousands of Luxem-  
burgers, Who Riot Because  
of Overcharging.

28 STORES ARE WRECKED

Damage of \$800,000 to \$1-  
400,000 Done to Property  
of Germans at Esch.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1.—Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch, Luxembourg, after it had wrecked twenty-eight shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans. Most of these establishments were conducted by Germans. The loss is estimated at between 4,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs (\$800,000 to \$1,400,000).

The trouble began when a soldier was charged two francs for a cake of chocolate and the same amount for an apple. The Luxemburgers, who long have protested against high prices, resented the overcharging of their "deliverers." They entered the shop, destroying its contents.

Some one raised the cry to wipe out all German establishments, and the mob soon grew to thousands, who began systematic destruction.

A department store owned by a Hollander was wrecked and he reported his loss to his Government. He was the only foreigner other than Germans whose property was attacked.

The anti-German spirit was superheated by ordinary mob enthusiasm, and the destruction finally was extended to the shops of Luxemburgers themselves.

Two American lieutenants who arrived while the campaign of destruction was at its height called upon four enlisted men to arm themselves with broken boards and disperse the crowd. The soldiers shouted to the excited men and women to go to their homes and they dispersed quickly, accepting the command without question.

WILSONS TO STAY IN QUIRINAL.

Apartment in Royal Palace Pre-  
pared for President and Wife.

ROME, Dec. 1.—An apartment is being prepared in the Royal Palace of the Quirinal for President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in the Italian capital, according to the Messaggero.

Although no official itinerary for President Wilson's trip to Europe has been made public, it has been said unofficially that in addition to France, England and Belgium, the President and Mrs. Wilson probably would visit Italy.

SNOW, INITIAL, NOT OFFICIAL.

Sippy Day, Cold a Plenty, Mer-  
cury at Nine and Twenty.

By the calendar 'twas autumn, by  
the Great Horn Spoon 'twas freezing  
weather close akin to winter, and  
stark branches had a pleasing aspect  
of dreary picturesqueness; ponds and  
pools wore filmy glazes; and although  
it was not bitter, not so cold as—well,  
as blazes, still it made the thin appar-  
elled walking by the bay or river or in  
sparsely settled boroughs wish for  
overcoats and shiver.

And the mercury official, dropped  
"way down to nine and twenty, not  
"laying in the open, folks to dole for  
siente. Snow in evanescent flurries by  
some workers, late, nocturnal, was ob-  
served grotesquely swirling when this  
well known family journal was three  
hours from the presses. Then the men  
who run the weather were off duty,  
snoring sweetly, said they could not  
tell us whether there was snowfall in  
Manhattan; could not say 'twas the  
initial flurry of the palling autumn;  
anyhow, 'twas not official.

## WILSON SEEKS PUBLIC VIEWS

Wants to Feel He Talks for  
Nation at the Versailles  
Conference.

TOO SOON TO SPECULATE

President Believes Senate Will  
Have Joint Responsibility  
in Final Decision.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—On the eve of his address to the joint session of Congress President Wilson is understood to take the view to-night that he has returned from his trip and be in a position to consult the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or other legislative bodies.

Therefore the great bulk of the work ahead of the peace conference, the application of principles already agreed on, will be done at such time and in such manner that the Senate can have free voice and joint responsibility with the President in shaping this nation's course.

There remains, it is expected, new matters which may be injected into the peace deliberations, and the one outstanding subject of disagreement, freedom of the seas. Regarding matters not already touched on in his speeches the President, it is pointed out, is not yet in a position to discuss these intelligently with Senators or others for the reason that he himself does not know what they will be. But it may be indicated that before making decision on any important new matter the President will take means of ascertaining that he is speaking for the American people and with their full approval.

Two New Questions.

Respecting two of these new ques-  
tions the President is said to believe  
that he can act with full assurance of  
unanimous support.

One is the question of whether neu-  
tral nations shall be entrusted with an  
investigation as to Germany's guilt or  
lack of guilt in starting the war. The  
other is whether the Vatican and neu-  
tral nations should have voting power  
and representation at the peace table.

In both instances this Government's  
attitude is against the proposal and  
the